

MICHIGAN FARMER

State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

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P. B. BROMFIELD,

Manager of Eastern Office,

150 Nassau St., New York.

The Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1883.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 305,385 bu., while the shipments were 134,300 bu. The visible supply of this grain on March 3 was 23,382, 371 bu. against 16,118,519 bu. at the corresponding date in 1882. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 822,357 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 668,306 bu., against 671,902 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 7,953,809 bu., against 5,416,248 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The stocks in this city on Saturday amounted to 1,361,963 bu., against 1,238,639 last week, and 548,392 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881.

There has been a downward tendency in both spot and futures the past week, and while the decline has been light, it is still a dull and apathetic feeling in the trade that looks like a still further drop in prices. This largely owing to the heavy receipts of the past week at all leading points, which has added considerably to the stocks "in sight," and scared dealers. The situation is just as strong as ever, and the only cause for a decline at present is that dealers abroad have taken advantage of the low prices that ruled most of the season to lay in good stocks. At present prices, No. 1 white is not worth much over \$1 per bu. at interior points, and it is good property to invest in at that figure.

Yesterday there was a dull and weak feeling in the market, and but little speculative feeling was apparent. Spot wheat was more active, but at a decline from Saturday's prices.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from March 1st to March 12th:

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
Mar. 1.....	1.00	.98	.96	.94	.92
" 2.....	.98	.96	.94	.92	.90
" 3.....	.96	.94	.92	.90	.88
" 4.....	.94	.92	.90	.88	.86
" 5.....	.92	.90	.88	.86	.84
" 6.....	.90	.88	.86	.84	.82
" 7.....	.88	.86	.84	.82	.80
" 8.....	.86	.84	.82	.80	.78
" 9.....	.84	.82	.80	.78	.76
" 10.....	.82	.80	.78	.76	.74
" 11.....	.80	.78	.76	.74	.72
" 12.....	.78	.76	.74	.72	.70

Futures have declined in an equal ratio with cash wheat, and operators are showing but little activity. The following table shows the fluctuations in the various deals from day to day:

	Mar. 1	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	Mar. 7	Mar. 8	Mar. 9	Mar. 10	Mar. 11	Mar. 12
Tuesday.....	1.00	.98	.96	.94	.92	.90	.88	.86	.84	.82	.80	.78
Wednesday.....	.98	.96	.94	.92	.90	.88	.86	.84	.82	.80	.78	.76
Thursday.....	.96	.94	.92	.90	.88	.86	.84	.82	.80	.78	.76	.74
Friday.....	.94	.92	.90	.88	.86	.84	.82	.80	.78	.76	.74	.72
Saturday.....	.92	.90	.88	.86	.84	.82	.80	.78	.76	.74	.72	.70
Sunday.....	.90	.88	.86	.84	.82	.80	.78	.76	.74	.72	.70	.68

The daily papers are publishing various rumors in regard to the growing crop, generally in the "bear" interest. One of these we find credited to a railway land agent, and as it is a fair sample we quote it:

"The Land Department of the St. Paul Railroad reports wheat sowing in southern Dakota. Indications for an early spring, which would give an important increase in the acreage of spring wheat, which constitutes about one-third of the crop of the United States."

From the way the above is worded it would lead a person to suppose that Dakota grows about one-third of the wheat crop of the United States, but it really means that spring wheat constitutes one-third of the crop of this country. The statement about wheat sowing having commenced is also dubious, as the telegraphic dispatches of Sunday report the railway trains west of Fargo stopped by heavy snow. So far as the continent of Europe is concerned, a more unfavorable season has not been experienced for years. In France, the weather has been unfavorable for spring grain seeding, which will be late. At Antwerp, the value of wheat was in sellers' favor. In Germany, the weather has been cold and rainy, and the German farmers were in consequence despondent. Prices were unchanged in the French markets, steady at Berlin, slightly higher in Russia, and a shade lower in Great Britain.

The following table gives the prices ruling at Liverpool on Saturday, as compared with those of one week previous:

	Mar. 3	Mar. 10
Flour, extra State.....	13s. 6d.	13s. 3d.
" do. " " " " " " " "	13s. 6d.	13s. 3d.
" do. " " " " " " " "	13s. 6d.	13s. 3d.
" do. " " " " " " " "	13s. 6d.	13s. 3d.
" do. " " " " " " " "	13s. 6d.	13s. 3d.
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" do. " " " " " " " "	13s. 6d.	13s. 3d.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week amounted to 100,557 bu., and the shipments were 13,143 bu. The visible supply in the country on March 3 amounted to 13,645,641 bu., against 14,300,219 bu. at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 9,764,247 bu., against 4,193,147 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 2,116,688 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 86,250 bu., against 73,172 bu. last week, and 17,393 at the corresponding date in 1882. The receipts the past week have been the heaviest of the season, amounting in this market to over

a hundred thousand bushels, and at other points a corresponding increase was noted. This was the result of the recent advance in prices, and as a consequence there was a slight decline in nearly all the principal markets. The amount in sight is now nearly equal to that of a year ago, and the foreign markets are generally lower. In this market No. 2 is now quoted at 57c for new mixed spot, 59c for March delivery and 60c per bu. for April. It is evident, therefore, that dealers do not anticipate any further decline, but rather an upward movement. In Chicago, however, the values were well maintained, and closed Saturday quite active at 58c@59c per bu. for No. 2 spot. In futures a like advance is noted, March being quoted at 58c@59c, April at 59c@60c, and May at 60c@61c per bu. The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 6s. 3d per cental for old mixed, and 6s. 3d. for new do., a decline of 1d on old, and 2d. per cental on new mixed since our last report.

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 17,375 bu., and the shipments were 8,133 bu. The visible supply of this grain on March 3 was 4,662,411 bu., against 2,383,341 bu. at the corresponding date in 1882. Stocks in this city on Saturday amounted to 10,989 bu., against 10,989 bu. the previous week, and 9,672 bu. at the same date last year. There has been a good inquiry all week, and under the light receipts values were advanced. For No. 2 white 47c@48c per bu. are the quoted terms, while No. 3 mixed sold at 46c@47c. Neither the stocks on hand nor the receipts are large, and there is a pretty firm feeling among holders. The Chicago market is quoted quiet at about the prices ruling one week ago, namely, 43c per bu. for spot No. 2 mixed. In futures March delivery is quoted at 43c, April at 44c, and May at 44c. Quotations in New York are as follows: No. 3 white, 54c; No. 2 white, 54c; No. 1 white, 55c; Western white, 52c@53c; State white, 55c@60c; No. 2 mixed, 51c@52c; No. 1 mixed, 52c; Western mixed, 49c@53c; No. 2 Chicago, 53c.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

Hops are dull and neglected, with values unchanged since our last report. No cash sales are reported in this market, the trade being confined to a bale or two from second hands. Prices are nominal at 90c@1.00 lb. In the eastern markets there is also a dull feeling, the movement of stock being very light. In the interior New York markets prices range from 80c@90c lb. for fair to good hops of this season's growth. In New York city the dullness in the market seems to be increasing, and there seems little disposition to push business by buyers or sellers. The Bulletin says of the market:

"The movement in the local market continues moderate, and interior reports still represent a quiet condition of affairs in the primary markets as well. The dullness does not appear in the least pressure of goods for sale nor any weakening on prices, however, holders still clinging to the belief that the spring requirements here and abroad will take up every available bale of hops."

Quotations in this market on Saturday are as follows:

N. Y. State, crop of 1882, choice.....	90c
" do. crop of 1882, medium.....	85c@86c
" do. crop of 1882, low grades.....	80c@82c
" do. crop of 1882, good to prime.....	80c@82c
" do. old crop.....	65c@75c
Eastern, crop of 1882, fair to choice.....	80c@90c
Wisconsin, crop of 1882, fair to choice.....	80c@90c
Pacific coast, crop of 1882, fair to choice.....	80c@90c
" do. old crop.....	65c@75c
" do. 1877.....	85c
" do. 1878.....	85c
" do. 1879.....	1.05c

The English markets are reported firmer, with American in better demand but at unchanged prices. The season so far has been very unfavorable for the yards in this country.

Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 55,370 bu., and the shipments were 3,312 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the United States and Canada on March 3, was 1,916,472 bu., against 1,556,859 bu. the previous week, and 2,384,360 bu. the corresponding date in 1882. This shows an increase in the visible supply during the week of 339,614 bu. The stocks held in this city on Saturday last amounted to 12,587 bu., against 13,574 bu. the previous week, and 5,637 at the corresponding date in 1882. There is no barley coming forward that will bring more than \$1.75 per cental, and for most of the receipts receivers are not paying over \$1.25@1.50. The amount being received is quite large, but a great deal of it is not fit for anything but feed. This makes a very depressed market. In Chicago the market is in much the same condition, with prices ruling a little lower than a week ago. In that market No. 2 Western is quoted at 78c per bu., and No. 3 at 75c. In futures March No. 3 sells at 51c per bu., and April No. 3 at 52c. In New York the market is quoted quiet and steady, with sales of two-rated State at 87c per bu., and four-rated at 88c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The butter market is suffering from heavy receipts and large accumulations of stock. A good deal of it is of poor quality, and at present there seems to be no outlet for it. Fresh made rolls of good quality are in fair demand for the local trade, but ships are doing very little. Probably 2c per lb. is a top price for the best of the stock arriving, while much of it goes at 18c@20c. The lower grades are not asked for except by bakers, and third rate restaurant and hotel-keepers. The Chicago market is also dull and flat, with values depressed and lower. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 33c@36c; fair to choice do., 25c@30c; choice dairy, 22c@25c; fair to good do., 16c@18c; common grades, 10c@12c; choice roll, 15c@16c. The New York market is lower, with an unpromising outlook. The Commercial Bulletin thus refers to it:

"There is more butter selling, but the addition to demand is only the natural increase from the local trade usually shown on Friday, and does not indicate any restoration of confidence or tendency to invest beyond immediate wants. Buyers are also very particular over quality, and make a close selection in all cases, with nothing except the freshest and finest flavored goods satisfactory. For this class of butter fair prices are obtained, and the position makes some showing of steadiness. On the major portion of the accumulation, however, there is no improvement, and little, if anything, of a hopeful character."

In that market quotations on State stock are as follows: Fancy creamery, 37c@38c; choice do., 34c@36c; fair to good do.,

MICHIGAN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Ins. Suite at Marshall, March 8th.

The opening hour for this meeting was happily arranged at 2 p. m., after the arrival of trains from east and west, so that a full attendance was had from the beginning.

A short address by President Lyon, forecasting the work of the meeting, was given. Secretary Garfield read a letter from O. H. M. Husted, explaining his theory of the scrub on apples, which prevailed so largely last year. The writer attributed this damage to a minute insect, which worked outward from the center, leaving a trace of its work in a thread-like vein which terminated at the surface. No one seemed prepared to confute the theory, and so it passed with no discussion.

"What Inducements have Farmers for Increasing their Apple Orchards?" This, the first topic on the programme, was introduced by a paper from J. G. Buell, of Little Prairie, Rondo, making a strong argument in favor of an increase. He argued that many of the older orchards were of no value because of neglect and bad selection of varieties at the start, and now was a good time to renew or extend them, as the outlet was becoming each year larger in extent, and the chances for profit were increased by the new process of evaporation, which those who planted the orchards of a day knew nothing of. The speaker rated location and the selection of varieties as the two important points in starting an orchard. The location should be high, and on a strong soil, and the selection should be from those varieties which had proved valuable in the neighborhood of the proposed orchard. Mr. Buell speaks largely from personal experience, and stated that the fruit from his best orchard had paid four times the amount he had received from lands sown to wheat. In case of failure there is no outlet of labor and seed which is lost, as is the case with a grain crop. Mr. Buell was asked to name five varieties which in his judgment were best for market. He named Red Canada, Baldwin, Northern Spy and Wagner. There were several varieties from which the fifth could be named, of about equal value, and he hesitated about naming it. He would top-graft Baldwin and Red Canada on Northern Spy stocks, or on some other equally hardy variety.

J. N. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, read a paper on the same topic. He took the ground that there was a demand for more good apples. He read a letter from a commission man in New York, who stated that the really first-class apples in the market did not exceed one-twentieth of the whole amount, while the demand for such apples was seventy-five per cent of the calls for fruit.

SEEDS AND POTATOES.

The market for clover seed has been strengthened by a falling off in the receipts, and rates show an advance of 10c per bu. during the past week. Prime seed is now quoted at \$7.90 per bu., and No. 2 \$7.40. In Chicago the market is also stronger, and prime is quoted there at \$7.90@8.00 for new, and \$7.70@7.80 per bu. for old. The New York market on Saturday was quoted quiet at 13c@14c for prime seed, 13c for choice, and 12c@14c for fancy. The demand for shipment keeps well up, and for the week ending March 6th, 9,659 bu. were exported from New York, over 8,000 bu. of which went to Germany and Denmark and only 889 bu. to Great Britain. A steady market is looked for by dealers generally for the next few weeks.

Potatoes are without any change in values since our last report, and car-lots are generally taken at 70c per bu., while some choice lots have brought 73c. Other markets are in about the same shape as our own, a fair business doing at unchanged figures, and no speculative feeling prevailing anywhere. In Chicago car-lots are quoted at 70c@75c per bu., according to quality, and in New York the range is from \$2.50 to \$2.70 per bbl.

"A PATRON," writing from Eagle, this State, says: "You have already told one wrong story about the wheat being well rooted last fall. It got no start worth mentioning. It took us all the fall to secure our damaged wheat, and we sowed wheat later. It had no pot. A few pieces sown early were badly hurt by the fly. Rather a poor look out for this harvest. None of us expected much when we sowed. The above may all be true, and yet what we said also correct. Our statement was based upon actual knowledge derived from observation in a number of counties, and the statement of wheat growers in other sections. Have seen some nice pieces of wheat between Detroit and Marshall the past week as one could wish for. Michigan is a pretty large State, and different conditions will exist in different sections. We still think that, taking the whole State into consideration, wheat is looking very well, although it is yet too early to count upon the success of the crop."

THE THREE OAKS, referring to the drive well patent, the validity of which has been affirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court, says:

"The patent laws should be revised so as to prevent their abuse. Congress should take some action, by memorializing Congress or otherwise. Our Representatives from the 4th Mich. dist., Hon. J. C. Burrows, did his whole duty, in so ably carrying the relief bill through the House. Mr. Burrows has shown himself an able champion of the rights of the people in the past."

What the Sun says in regard to the patent laws is correct. But why should the farmers of the western part of the State defeat the re-election of Mr. Burrows, the only man who has made a move to have those laws corrected? We confess we are at a loss to answer that question satisfactorily.

THE appointment of the Hon. Henry C. Chamberlain, of Three Oaks as a member of the State Board of Agriculture in place of Wm. L. Walters of Utica, is a source of congratulation among those interested in the success of the Agricultural College. Mr. Chamberlain is a practical farmer of enlarged views, sound judgment, and irreproachable character. If Gov. Begole will only make his appointments from citizens of the character of Mr. Chamberlain, we shall have a model lot of State officials.

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THE QUESTION WAS ASKED "WHAT IS THE MOSPHERIC DRAINAGE?"

Mr. Lannin replied that where was valley adjoining high ground, of sufficient extent to receive the cold air which falls or settles, then the land may be said to have atmospheric drainage.

Mr. Edgel, of South Haven, said there were occasions when buds stand 18 to 20 degrees below zero, according to the condition of the tree when the winter sets in.

T. T. Lyon—When the temperature drops slowly and rises slowly it is favorable to the buds; but when sunshine follows it is adverse. Sudden thawing kills as readily as sudden freezing. A large territory of high table land is not favorable for a peach orchard; only such as immediately adjoins low lands of largest extent.

Mr. Healy said a peach takes on its best flavor the last 24 hours of its life; he pits the man's pocket book who expects to raise peaches with the thermometer at 18 degrees below zero.

Mr. Davis—Elevation is the main point in Calhoun County. He mentioned locations where peaches scarcely ever failed, and they are on these elevated points. Secretary Garfield stated that the temperature below which peach buds are killed is not well defined. It is usually stated at from 13 to 20, but he had known peaches to be grown after a mark of 26° had been reached; but sudden changes must not intervene.

Prof. Tracy—Temperature is a variable guide to follow. It depends upon the condition of the plant. If frozen plants thaw gradually, they are less liable to injury. The simple fact that the thermometer goes below a certain point is not proof of destruction. There are special locations in almost every part of our State where peaches give good crops annually, and farmers owning such points of special favor should plant peach orchards. The local market will usually absorb the product at good prices, and a taste for the fruit will be formed and will have a tendency to enlarge the general market for the crop.

Mr. Hubbard thinks the further north a fruit will perfect itself the more nearly perfect the fruit becomes, and thus Michigan peaches are finer than the same sorts grown further south. He considers the yellows merely an effort of nature to rid itself of a surplus production, as large flocks of sheep or hogs engender disease from an effort of nature to diminish the excess.

Mr. Gorham thinks peaches are often killed by frost in spring than by severe cold. We are almost certain to have a frost here in March within three days of the 20th of May.

(To be continued.)

THE STATE FAIR.

Last Wednesday afternoon a meeting of business men of Detroit was held at the Mayor's office, to take into consideration the advisability of endeavoring to secure the next State Fair for Detroit. Mr. George Hendrie sent word that he would guarantee \$1,500 from the railroads and hotels. C. J. Whitney also sent word that he could be depended upon for his share of whatever was necessary. Bruce Goodfellow, in behalf of C. R. Mabley, said that he would pay from \$500 to \$1,000 sooner than see Detroit lose the Fair. Mr. W. H. Elliott, Mr. Taylor, of Taylor, Woodlenden & Co., and Mr. Brady, of the Ferry Company, spoke in favor of the movement, and said they were ready to subscribe liberally for the purpose of securing the exhibition. Mr. Philo Parsons said he had \$300 which he would donate. On Thursday, Messrs. Parsons, Hendrie and Whitney met the locating committee at the Russell House, and made them an offer of the grounds used by the Society at their last exhibition here, free water and \$5,000 in cash. This proposition, as well as those from Jackson and Kalamazoo, are now under consideration by the committee, and the one considered for the best interests of the Society will be accepted. The location will be decided this week. The offers from Kalamazoo and Jackson are very liberal ones, and we think Detroit might have increased her offer without detriment to the pockets of her citizens. If one of those smaller places gets the fair it will make Detroit business men feel rather small.

That Big Hog.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Will you please publish the following answer to Mr. Scaring as to the weight of my Poland China hog. His weight to-day (March 10) is nine hundred and sixty (960) lbs. I understand from reading the last FARMER that when Mr. Scaring found some one else had a hog larger than his Chester White he discovered he had made a mistake the first time he measured him. Or perhaps his hog is fat India rubber, and has stretched out endways seven inches in about four weeks.

ROMEO, March 10, 1883. EUGENE MACK.

HOW IT WORKS.

"What would you do?" asked the fireman grim. Of the sooty engineer, As the latter turned and looked at him With a patent self-coupling sneer; What would you do if you jumped the track, With another train in view, And found you couldn't stop or back, Then what'd you 'pose you'd do?"

"Do!" cried the sooty engineer, With a look of pluck on toad, "You bet at my post!" And the fireman gazed with mute respect And the chum, and fed the flame, And wondered, if the train were wrecked, If he would prove as game.

The engine tore the starless night Into long thin shreds of dark, And marked its headlong, reckless flight With many a blinding spark, And the engineer on his leather perch, Looked down on his humble friend, Until on a switch the engine lurched And canted over on its end!

And there, in the broken, steaming wreck, The luckless fireman lay, With a badly dislocated neck, And a general look of decay, And the passengers gazed upon the smash, Where the ditch and engine bumped, To see the engineer all ash, But they didn't—he had jumped!

—Traveler's Magazine.

THE "OLD MAID" OF TO-DAY.

The "old maid," as she has appeared on comic valentines, or furnished a subject for the exercise of much thin wit, has commonly been assigned to one of two classes. If to the semi-mental, she was usually depicted, with one or two limp curls at either side of a simpering face, a breast-pin made from the hair of a departed lover, and with a general affectation of girlishness in her dress and manner. She was excessively timid in the matter of nice and dark holes, and looked upon any and every man with awe and admiration, seeing in each one a possible or probable lover. In short, what a bright but irreverent friend calls a "clinger."

If she was assigned to the strong minded class (I use the term in its popular acceptance), she was tall and angular, wore her hair twisted fiercely in a tight little knob, scorned adorned ornaments of her person, and divided her time between driving children and animals from her premises, and slandering her neighbors, her hand against every man, and every man's hand against her.

Now either the pictures were at fault, or the types have passed away, for the old maid of to-day is quite another person. In the first place she is not sentimental. Indeed, I do not know but she leans in the opposite direction, being rather cool and practical. However that may be, neither is she a man hater. For having ceased to consider men in the light of lovers, she has discovered that they make very good friends, and it is quite likely that among her acquaintances there are a number whom she regards with a clear-sighted, slightly judicial, but very genuine friendship. And with the friendship has grown up a certain pity or sympathy, for going into the world herself she has gained some idea of the burdens men carry, and the odds against which they fight. And on this footing she meets her brother man in society or business with a frank friendliness which is very comfortable for both sides.

Secondly, she does not slander her neighbors; she has other things to engross her time and thoughts, for she is a busy woman. If fortune has been kind to her, she keeps up some old house in old-fashioned state; she is prominent in church affairs, her name appears among the officers of employment societies and orphan's homes. Her scrutiny of "cases" is rigorous, but once satisfied she gives with discreet liberality. Her advice is solicited and respected. She is a recognized power in the community.

If fortune has been less generous with her, and she depends on her head or hands for support, what work she does is done faithfully, for being relieved of the necessity of keeping one eye on the door for the coming man, she is able to devote all her energies to the business in hand, and it is an established fact that some of the clearest heads, quickest wits, and most facile fingers are found among these same old maids. After her day of useful work she goes home to her cosy room (plainly or elegantly furnished, it is quite sure to be cosy and homelike), and sits down by the fire with her magazine or new book, with none to molest or make her afraid. No visions of kneeless little trousers or toiled stockings fill between her and the pages; she has no guilty half-consciousness of a pile of unmade shirts, whose neck bands will invariably be a sixteenth of an inch too long or too short, but she rocks and reads and lays up much mental food. So she knows something of philosophy and art, she keeps up with the news of the day, foreign and at home, she can talk about the last novel, she dips into Spencer and Carlyle, and attacks the North American Review without a tremor.

She goes into society (being socially inclined) where she sometimes opens her mouth with wisdom, and talks on subjects outside the range of the shortcomings of servants, the last bit of scandal, or the cost of provisions. I once heard it said by a very intelligent woman (herself married) that she did not enjoy the society of married women because they were always talking about the prices of things. Now this seems a rather harsh criticism on those wives and mothers whose minds and hearts are necessarily raked by this question of "prices," and who speak out of the abundance of their anxieties; but the fact remains that as staples of conversation they are not pleasant or profitable, and it sometimes happens that a husband will turn from the consideration of these topics to converse with some woman who has had time and space to think of other things,—which, considering the fact that this mental lymphy in his wife has been caused by marrying him, always looks unbecomingly in him.

The old maid of to-day, besides being a worker and a reader, is a traveller. She takes little trips in the summer, with other congenial spinsters, to the mountains or seashore. She ranges from Maine to Florida and from Florida to California,—she even goes "abroad," governed only in her peregrinations by circumstances, or the length of her purse,—which, purse, be it long or short, is hers.

Her days are days of pleasantness, and her nights are nights of peace. She goes to bed when she pleases, and does not leave one ear uncovered to listen for the uncertain steps and wavering night key of a late-coming husband. Neither does she turn restlessly on her pillow beside a sober, snoring spouse, and wonder and wonder where the children's school books or the family flannels are to come from; but she drops into peaceful slumber, to dream of her old love, and wakes to wonder whether married life with him could ever have become the sordid, meagre affair which it is to so many husbands and wives.

Do you say, "A selfish life, lived only for her own ease and comfort? I do not think the charge of selfishness can be proved against the sisterhood; for they who read history, or keep their eyes open, cannot fail to see that a large share of the hard and disagreeable work of the world has been and is being done by single women. In hospitals, in reformatory institutions, in the families of relatives, they spend and are spent physically, mentally, and financially, for the good of others. And in the easier form of unselfishness, the mere giving of money or goods, any one who has solicited of the old maids finds that a story of genuine want held her hand very quickly to her pocket (not her husband's).

A lonely life? Yes, sometimes, but loneliness is not the worst evil in life; it is bliss compared to uncivilized or half-hearted companionship, and a silence broken only by the creak of one's rocking chair is melody beside fault-finding and bickering. Once in a while she sees a wife resting so securely in the love and care of her husband that she feels a few twinges of envy, but the sight of the next wife usually works a cure.

She herself is sometimes invited to change her condition, for the masculine mind (of a certain order) reasons with a perspicacity that a woman who can take care of herself might with a little extra exertion look out for two. So he comes and asks her to exchange the pen or ferule or yardstick for the broom and frying-pan. Does she, in accordance with the popular idea, say an eager "Yes," before the question is fairly off his lips? Not at all. She looks at him with a calmly reflective eye, and in nine cases out of ten, says, "No, I thank you," and in the tenth case sometimes wishes, afterward, that she had.

Not because she disbelieves in the theory of marriage. It is a significant fact that most of the attacks upon marriage, and most of the advocates of "free love," "spiritual affinity," and kindred trash, come from the ranks of the married. The old maid does believe very stoutly in marriage as it was intended to be, the one husband and one wife, the mutual helpfulness, the companionship. She thinks it is all very beautiful and desirable, but her observation of marriage as it is has convinced her that while

"She who wed, obeys God's letter, She who wed not, doeth better," and so she goes on her comfortable, independent, reasonable happy way through life, and when the end comes her dying days are not made terrible by the thought of leaving little children motherless, or the knowledge that the light of some life will go out with her, but she knows that the few who held her dear will not mourn unduly, and if her life has been prolonged, she closes her eyes with the comfortable assurance that most of those whom she loved and who loved her have already taken the journey, and so departs in peace.

No, it is quite true that this article has only skimmed the surface of the subject, but it is equally true that a deeper investigation would show such increasing odds in favor of a single life as to make "old maids" well content to bear the title.

VARIETIES.

AN affable, though somewhat desiccated American was on his way the other day to the city of Boston. He had, with the thrifty forethought of his nation, secured a lower berth, and was meditating upon the wisdom of gathering his body behind the curtains when he was accosted by an Englishman in a tweed suit. The Englishman was of an ample presence and had the air of one who had been pastured on mutton chops all his life.

"You will excuse me," said he of the tweed suit, "but am I right in supposing that you have a lower berth?"

"You bet your life," replied the other.

"My sister," said the owner of the tweed suit, "has the upper berth, which is deemed awkward, you know. The fact is," added the Englishman, with frank urbanity, "it's unpleasant for ladies to climb up past a man in a lower berth. Now, might I ask you, sir, to do me the extreme favor of occupying the upper berth and permitting my sister to take yours?"

The request was scarcely preferred when the American, with the gallantry of a genuine Yankee, hastened to assure his English acquaintance that nothing could give him more pleasure than to be of service to a lady.

On the following morning the American was astonished to see a pair of tweed legs emerge from a lower berth, and the next moment he had politely given up, and the next moment he had adjoined upon the extremities of the Englishman.

"Say," said the American, as an air of grave disgust began to creep over his astonished physiognomy, "didn't you ask me to give up my lower berth to your sister?"

"Certainly, my dear fellow," replied the gentleman addressed, "hope you slept well?"

"And you had a lower berth?"

"Of course."

"And then you got me to give up mine to your sister, sir?"

"Why, my dear fellow," said the Englishman in his turn, "you didn't expect I'd give up a lower berth to my own sister, did you?"

HARD ON HIS NEW BOOTS.—Probably the most moderate and economical man who ever lived in Arkansas was Colonel Singsmore. The other day, while walking along the railroad track, he was struck by a freight train and frightfully mangled. While he lay on the platform at a station a minister approached and said:

"A terrible blow you have received, my friend."

"Yes."

"You can live but a few moments longer."

"I reckon not."

"Are you prepared to die?"

"No, sir. I wish I had known this morning that the accident was going to happen."

"Yes; it would have been better. But it teaches us that we should never be unprepared

to die. I suppose you would give all your earthly possessions for a few hours of time."

"Too late now."

"You have yet time enough to pray."

"Pray!" said the man. "I reckon I have got time enough for that. But that ain't what's gettin' me to bed. You see, I had just put on these new boots, having bought them at a store down yonder. If I had known that I was going to be killed, my old boots would have done just as well, and I could have saved \$5. Too late now, but I wish I'd stuck to the old boots."—Arkansas Traveler.

THE NEW OFFICE BOY.—He was a brown-eyed boy, young, pretty-faced, with golden ringlets and blue eyes—just such a boy as one would imagine would be taken out of his little trundle bed in the middle of the night and transported beyond the stars. The first day he glanced over the library in the editorial room, became acquainted with everybody, knew all the printers and went home in the evening as happy and cheery as a sunbeam. The next day he appeared, leaned out of the back window, expected on a bald-headed printer's pate, tied the cat up by the tail in the hallway, had four fights with another boy, borrowed \$2 from an occupant of the building, saying his mother was dead, collected his two days' pay from the cashier, hit the janitor with a broomstick, pawned a coat belonging to a member of the editorial staff, wrenched the knobs off the doors, upset the ice-cooler, pried three galleys of type and mashed his finger in the small press. On the third day a note was received, saying: "My mother does not want I to work in such a dull place. She says I would make a good preacher. So do I. My finger is better: good fishin'." Yours Till death do Yank us."

As illustrating the characteristics of the three nationalities, the following story is told: An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman were represented as looking through a confectioner's window at the beautiful young woman serving in the shop. "Oh!" exclaimed Mr. Patrick, "do let us be spending a half-crown with the dear creature, that we may look at her quite conveniently and have a bit of chat with her." "You extravagant dog!" said Mr. George; "I'm sure one-half the money will do quite as well. But let us go in with all means; she is a charming girl." "Oh! wait a wee!" interrupted Mr. Andrew, "I'm a wee bit keen on our purpose, and I will just ask the bonnie lassie to give us two sixpences for a shilling, and inquire where Mr. Tompkins's house, and she like." "We're no hungry, and may as well save the shilling."

The following story is told of General Koenigsmark, an officer engaged in one of the many wars waged in bygone times by Sweden against Poland and Bohemia: A peasant comes to the King of Sweden's tent during the siege of Prague and offered to devour a large hog for the amusement of His Majesty. The General standing by, said that the fellow ought to be burned as a sorcerer. Nettled and irritated at this, the peasant exclaimed: "If your Majesty will but make that hellman take off his sword and spurs, I will eat him before I begin the pig," accompanying this offer with a vast exhibition of mien and jaws. Brave as was his man, Koenigsmark could not stand this. He beat a hasty retreat from the tent and hurried to his own quarters.

"I HOPE, sir, you will assist a man whose house and everything that was in it, including me family, sor, was burned up two months ago last Thursday, sor." The merchant to whom this appeal was addressed, while philanthropic, is also very cautious, so he asked: "Have you any papers or certificate to show that you lost anything by the fire?" "I did have a certificate, sor, signed before a notary public, to that effect, but it was burned up, sor, in the house with me family and the rest of my effects." The tears ran out of the merchant's eyes from laughing as he handed over a quarter.—Texas Siftings.

CHINESE agriculturists who may notice anything unusual making its appearance through the soil, are requested to bear in mind the fact that the drillers for oil in Washington County, Pa., have penetrated a distance of 3,000 feet and are still going on. A strong odor of Young Hyson can already be detected in the derrick.

"JUSTICE to press, I see," feelingly observed the exchange friend as the editor jammed his thumb in the door of the safe. But the journalist, equal to the emergency, fired the friend out of the window, saying, as he viewed the mangled remains in the street below, "Well, I'm glad that edition is worked off, anyhow."

Chaff.

The style of visits that birds make—Flying visits.

A deer park—The park that costs a million or more.

The artist's adieu to his picture—You be hanged.

Tooth-drawing is very properly counted among inside-dental expenses.

Time is the silent barber who mows away man's top hair.—Hiram Green.

If you would bribe a woman's tongue let her choose her own harness.

A Washington young woman is reported to have blushed till her nose bled.

The good time coming, as the boy said after his father had promised him a watch.

"Fortune favors the brave," but that isn't the reason why mice cover before women.

The individual who was injured by the accidental discharge of his duty is still very low.

A young lady, when presented with a pair of opera glasses, asked: "How in the world am I to keep them on?"

"It is the little bits or things that fret and worry us," says Josh Billings; "we ken dodge an elephant, but we can't a fly."

Only slange contributors say that there is not a disease known that will "get a bulge on a man" quicker than the mumps.

A story writer has finished a sketch called "Lifted out of Here!" Probably the heroine went yachting and got sea sick.

A boy, when shown a copy of the Chinese newspaper recently started in New York, said the reading was all about fire-crackers and tea boxes.

The old proverb, "Where there's a will there's a way," has been revised to suit the heikon. It now reads: "Where there's a will we're away."

"I am glad this coffee doesn't owe me anything," said a young man to his landlady. "Why?" she asked. "Because I am afraid I never would settle."

A Hartford architect says: "The best fire-escape is a cool head." We'd like to see that architect letting himself down from a six-story window on a cool head.

"Is it injurious to eat before going to sleep?" asks a correspondent. "Why, not, so long as you sleep, if you want to see a circus."

When a doctor is caught digging up a corpse, they kick up an awful row and put him in prison, and all that. It seems hard to punish a man for digging where he planted.

After looking at the specimens of Grecian art at the museum, the other day, a gentleman remarked, "Greece must be a very warm country. Nobody seems to wear clothing there."

At Jerusalem, when a Jew gets up in the morning he thanks God that he was not born a woman. The condition of women in that land is such as to give him much cause for thankful ness.

An author who was eulogizing his own works as containing much "food for thought," was

rather taken back at the remark of a friend: "They may contain food for thought, but it is wretchedly cooked."

A compositor who was puzzled at some of Horace Greeley's manuscript, angrily and savagely observed: "If Belshazzar had seen this handwriting on the wall he would have been more terrified than he was."

"The inhabitants of your State seem to be endowed with patience," said a man to an Arkansas gentleman. "They are the most patient people in the world, sir. If they were you, sir, they never get tired of waiting."

A good story is told, apropos of the smells of certain cities, of an inhibited Scot who, finding himself prone in the gutter, with his nose over the sewer, exclaimed rapturously, "Ah! sweet Edinburgh! I smell thee noo!"

The tramp who tried to steal a passage from Albany to New York remarked, when he picked himself up from a snow bank in which the muscular brakeman deposited him, "that he didn't care to be a three passenger again."

A California paper says: "One of our wealthiest citizens left his eastern home sixteen years ago, and arrived in San Francisco with only one shirt to his back, since which time he has accumulated twelve million." Just think of it, twelve million shirts!

A few nights ago O'Hafferty said to Teddy: "What is it, my boy, that you have to do first thing in the morning?" "I know well enough, father, what I have to do first thing in the morning," replied Teddy, laughing. "What is it, ye spalpeen?" "The first thing I have to do in the morning is to get the kindling wood ready the night before."

Winter butter made with THACHER'S ORANGE BUTTER COLOR pleased the eye and moulds the palate. See advertisement.

The Household.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF GUESTS.

In the discussion in the Household, some months ago, about the duty of hospitality, its virtues, and their exercise, we heard little or nothing of the obligations of the guest. This matter of entertainment is not a one-sided subject; if entertainer gives the welcome, the entertained should be ready to be pleased, and not make their amusement a task upon their friends. There is certainly a talent in being "good company" as well as in being a pleasant hostess. We all know how "restful" some guests seem to us, and how the visits of others leave us tired and worn out. The guest who can most nearly make herself "one of the family" without abusing the privilege and invading its privacy, is the one who is most "comfortable" to herself and her friends.

She must be prompt and punctual at meals, for her friends feel it rude to sit down without her, and delays may discourage the day's proceedings; she should be equally prompt if a walk or ride is proposed for her amusement or convenience. It is often a great annoyance to orderly housekeepers to entertain people who leave their belongings scattered about, wherever momentary convenience dictates, it is often a greater trial to have their own property appropriated without so much as "by your leave." To be able to ignore or not seem to see the little "domestic unpleasantnesses" which some guests will "come to the front," is a special grace in the visitor, and to sedulously avoid meddling with family affairs is still greater gift. Above all things never repeat whatever of domestic discord or trouble may be discovered in a stay at a friend's house. Who shall tell the mischief made by careless tale-bearing by guests who forget that if silence is ever a "golden gift," it is so under such circumstances?

Show a disposition to be pleased, and to admire whatever is worthy of it. It may be "English" to appear unmoved by any pleasure, and exhibit no enthusiasm, but it is hardly agreeable to those who are exerting themselves to make your stay enjoyable. And be careful how you ridicule either people or surroundings, for though the hostess may not approve of them herself, it is not pleasant to hear unfavorable criticism from others.

It is always well to give notice of an intended visit, especially if it is to be of any length, that the hostess may be prepared, and make any arrangements she may see fit for entertaining you, and too, if the proposed visit will be an inconvenience it gives her an opportunity of notifying you of the fact, and saves awkwardness and often ill feeling on both sides. And never allow yourself to feel hurt or chagrined because your friend says frankly that it will inconvenience her to see you; to do this is a most unpleasant necessity to her, and you may rely upon it that she will not refuse to receive you unless for good and sufficient reasons. It is a part of the etiquette of a visit to take an early opportunity to mention the intended length of your stay, that the lady of the house may arrange such schemes for entertainment as may be practicable. One hardly likes to ask "how long can you stay," yet the knowledge would often save a good deal of perplexity, perhaps some annoyance. And when "time's up," it is time to go, the worst thing one can do is to "wear out a welcome." Don't linger from day to day, like "hope deferred," but begone, to come again more welcome than before, because of the tact with which you have fulfilled the "obligations of a guest."

MASCULINE VIEWS ON A HOUSEHOLD TOPIC.

I perhaps have no right to a place in the Household, as I am not of the gentler sex and my only possible claim must be that I am an enthusiastic admirer of, and have been for years a subscriber to the FARMER, and that its Household (which by the way I consider the best sustained department of its kind of which I have any knowledge) occasionally discusses something in which I cannot help feeling an interest. Such is the question of dancing recently started in its columns. As a young man I was not a dancer, so I have not the prejudice of old associations to bias me in its favor, and I should be glad to see it supplanted if possible by something better, and this I say especially of the waltz; but what have the young people to fall back on?

I do not suppose any one proposes to do away with evening parties among young people, and if not, it follows as a matter of course that they will have resource to some kind of amusement.

The "programme" at the average country church social, where—mark you—the invitation is general, is almost invariably

made up of such kissing games as "needle's eye," "Copenhagen" and the universally present "snap and catch em," and in this last it seems to be thought in decidedly bad taste for any one to say "Thank you, I don't wish to play."

It appears to be expected as a matter of course that any young lady or gentleman is ready to chase any person of the opposite sex round and round the room, sometimes till both are ready to drop from dizziness, for the sake of kissing each other, not in some out of the way corner, but before the assembled crowd.

Pawn games, where the most indiscriminate kissing is indulged in, are no better, but indeed rather worse, for in all the others the young folks have at least the chance of choosing each other, but here even this is wanting and the kissing is done according to order, and plenty of it.

To such games as these, that are yet thought eminently proper at many a social where a proposition to form a cotillion set would be looked on with pious horror, I believe even the much abused waltz is preferable.

I can see no reason why dancing (always excepting if possible the so-called round dances) should not be substituted at church or any other kind of socials for such kissing games as I have described, and which any one who knows what the ordinary country "social" is will bear witness I have not overdrawn. The objections to the abuse of dancing are of course valid, but even these are no better than the reasons against the abuse of many other things in common use. In the dance we have a company of young people, going through certain evolutions to the accompaniment of music; can it be said that they are there for the consumption of an evil purpose? I scarcely think any one will claim as much as this. The dance cannot be more indiscriminate than the games that I believe it ought to supplant; it certainly is more refined and appeals to a better class of faculties; it instills a love of music, and teaches a sort of gallantry that is at least better than anything likely to be learned by kissing games; its moral tone (round dances excepted) is purer, why then condemn it? This, however, I will say, if the "inward monitor" tells any one they ought not to dance, it is wrong for them.

One of the HOUSEHOLD writers says this is subject to education and prejudice, and is not therefore a safe guide; this is clearly wrong, as even the Bible (I say it with the utmost reverence, and am myself a firm believer in God's word) must be tried and accepted or rejected by that same "inward monitor." We believe it to be God's word, because the inward monitor tells us that its precepts are just and right. I think I am right in saying that on all matters of real consequence, conscience will decide right every time; it is in matters of mere form only, where no real principle is involved, that conscience shows itself at all subject to prejudice.

AN OBSERVER.

NILES, Feb. 23, '83.

FLOWERS.

A kind Father has given us the beautiful flowers with which to cheer our lives and brighten our homes. The rich can enjoy their rare exotics, but the poor can have their beautiful flowers by a little time and labor given to their cultivation and a few cents invested in seeds. Many people who would like to have flowers do not because they do not understand their cultivation. One of the causes of failure is in the sowing of the seeds. Small seeds, are sown too deep, large ones too shallow. Seeds that should be sown in hot beds or boxes in the house, are sown in the open ground, and the too early sowing of seeds before the soil is warm, is a general fault.

To get such plants as asters, balsams, pansies, petunias, verbenas and zinnias in bloom early, the seeds must be sown the last of March or first of April in a hot bed or box in the house. If started in the house, get a box four inches deep, make a few holes in the bottom, and cover them with pieces of brick, then fill the box with fine rich soil and sow; the asters should be covered with one sixteenth of an inch of soil; balsams one-fourth of an inch deep; pansy seed should be covered very slightly, and fine seed like petunia should be scattered on top of the soil and pressed into it by gentle patting with the hands. After the seeds are sown tack a piece of flannel on top of the box, and then sprinkle with warm water and set in a warm place by a stove. It will require a slight sprinkling every day until the seeds have started; then remove the flannel and set the box near a window where it will receive the light, and transplant to the yard or garden as soon as the weather will permit. It is not generally known that dahlias can be raised from seed, and many who do know it suppose it requires two or three years' cultivation to get them into blooming, but this is not so; dahlias seed sown the first of April will produce plants that will bloom in July. Where an especial color is desired it is best to buy the roots, but where only a general collection is wanted the seed is just as good and much cheaper. Canna can also be raised from the seed, and if started early will bloom the first season, but the seeds should be soaked two or three days in warm water, as they are covered with a hard shell. Many often fail with the beautiful cypress vine, because they do not know that the seed must be soaked before planting, for like the canna seeds they are covered with a hard shell. Pansies should be given plenty of shade, like that to be found on the north side of a building; give them a rich soil and plenty of shade and you will have large pansies and plenty of them. There has been a great improvement in our garden flowers in the past few years. The tiny pansies that were thought pretty a few years ago have grown to be large flowers, those measuring two inches across being quite common. Single asters are now thought coarse and homely, and only those that are so double they look like balls are thought worthy of a place among flowers. The old fashioned lily slipper is now called balsam, with large flowers so double they resemble roses, and are splendid for floral work, especially for table bouquets, and the white ones for funeral wreaths. If you can have only

a few flowers, select those sorts that will come into blossom early and continue to flower until cut down by hard frosts in the fall, such as mixed colors of phlox drummondii, pinks, asters, pansies, verbenas, zinnias, sweet alyssum, petunia, etc. Ribbon beds of scarlet, white and blue phlox or verbenas are very pretty. Always have flowers if only a tiny bed of them. To encourage the general cultivation of flowers I will send any one a packet of mixed seeds containing 100 sorts for a silver dime. Address Mrs. J. F. Belden, West Branch, Ogemaw Co., Mich.

THE WORK OF CONSCIENCE.

"What conscience dictates to be done, Or warns me not to do; This teach me more than hell to shun, This more than heaven pursue."—Pope.

Some may sneer at these rhymes as a pagan or heathen philosophy, but to me they breath Christian trust and faith. It is assumed by some that conscience is a creature of education or habit. In a degree this is true, but it is equally true of mankind in all his relations to life.

While we admit the frailty of humanity and our proneness to go astray, it follows, after all, that each of us must understand and fulfill our duties according to our own understanding of what such duties are. While we should give due respect and consideration to the opinions of others, it is a pitiful cowardice that will lead us to follow them, in contravention of our own convictions.

If we feel deeply on a given subject we will naturally speak strongly on the same, and this is right; but we should be careful to concede to others what we claim for ourselves, the right to advocate and put in practice our own opinions, so far as we can do so without intruding on the rights of others.

Many times, too, differences are only apparent, not real; but are the result of seeing the same thing from different standpoints, and by counseling together in a friendly spirit differences are adjusted.

It is related that in olden times two warriors quarreled over the color of a shield that stood between them as they stood at posts of duty, and they waxed so wroth over the question of whether it was red or blue that a duel was imminent on their release from duty, until a passer-by lifting it, showed that it had both a red and blue side. Thus prejudice, education or inclination, may at times distort our vision and conscience be clouded, but after all we "maun gaun our ain gate," and receive our own reward or punishment. But if with single-minded purpose we seek for the right, we shall not go far astray, and in following the dictates of our own consciences we shall win the approving smile of our Father, and so pass our day in the happy consciousness of duty fulfilled, that we shall truly realize the peace is ours which the fear of hell or hope of Heaven could never bring if we tried to guide our boat by the compass of another.

In honest endeavor to do right we err, we surely sin less than in going against our own ideas of right at the bidding of another. It is motives rather than acts by which our lives are to be judged by the rightful Judge.

Let us, therefore, be careful that while we faithfully walk in the paths we think right, we judge no others who differ from us, but with charity, full and abounding, for all, closely scrutinize our own doings, not disdaining to take heed of the reflex of our doings expressed by others in the impression we convey to them by our acts; for "Wad some power the giftie gie us to see oursel's as others see us; it wad frae man a blunder free us, and foolish notion."—A. L. L.

GREENFIELD, March 7, '83.

"AARON'S WIFE, of Fenton, Genesee Co., writes us that among a number of premiums for collections of flowers, floral designs, everlastings, and specimen plants, she won a solid silver cup offered by Hiram Sibley & Co., the well known seedsmen, for the best collection of varieties, and adds that it is a great gratification to her to know that others to whom she supplied seeds were also successful in "gathering in" premiums for their flowers. She ascribes her success in a great measure to her care in rooting out every inferior plant, and providing for the "survival of the fittest. Intending purchasers please note her modest card in this department."

Taylor, Woolfenden & Co., 165 & 167 Woodward Avenue DETROIT, MICH.

No Quarter on Prices! Good Goods & Low Prices Will Tell

During the month of January, in order to reduce and clean up stock before inventory, we shall offer our entire assortment of

Silks, Velvets, Plushes DRESS GOODS & CLOAKS

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE. Do not fail to see them, as decided BARGAINS are offered in every Department.

TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & CO. 165 & 167 Woodward Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

FLOWER SEEDS FOR SALE. At five cents a paper, 50 cents per dozen papers, or 30 for one dollar. All seeds warranted. Also Bulbs and Perennials. Plants for sale cheap.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, etc., etc.

The Free use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid;

A safeguard against all Pestilence, Infection, Contagion, Lagan and Epidemics.

ALSO AS A GARGLE FOR THE THROAT, AS A WASH FOR THE EYES, AND AS A DISINFECTANT FOR HOUSES.

A Certain Remedy Against All Contagious Diseases.

Neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases, destroying the germs of disease and septic (putrescent) floating imperceptibly in the air, such as have effected a lodgment in the throat or on the person.

Perfectly Harmless used Internally or Externally.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors, Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Pint bottles \$1.

We present no pretended miracle,—

"Truth is might and must prevail."—No sophistry can withstand the power of its honest utterance.

Editor of Evening Press:—

DEAR SIR,—Feeling deeply grateful for the great benefit which I have received from the use of a very valuable article which has its origin and home in your beautiful city, and hoping that others who are afflicted as I have been may find like relief from its use, I beg the indulgence of a few lines in your valuable paper for the privilege of communicating to you a brief statement of facts for the benefit of the multitude of sufferers to be met with on every side. Many of my friends well know that I have been very severely afflicted with heart disease for a number of years, and have suffered from it as only those who suffer can know. I have been treated by the strongest low that I could scarcely walk across my room, and the least exertion rendered me so short-breathed that I dared scarcely move, and life seemed very burdensome. I was treated for my malady by the best physicians, and derived no benefit from their treatment or prescriptions until I was advised by my family physician to use Hunt's Remedy, as my trouble was caused by action of my kidneys, which affected very seriously the action of my heart. I commenced taking it (having little faith in it or any other medicine), and it has helped me wonderfully, and I am now a great deal better, and have been ever since I began its use. In fact I have taken no medicine that has benefited me so greatly. My breathing is easy, and I have gained in strength so much that I am able to do my household work. I cheerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy to all who may be afflicted as I have been, or who are suffering from general debility and nervous prostration.

</

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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Saturday, January 4, 1988, it satisfactorily appeared before the Honorable Judge Charles H. Bledsoe, a Resident of Michigan, but that he is a resident of the Province of Ontario; on motion it is ordered that the Plaintiff be permitted to file a complaint filed in this cause within forty days from the date of this order, and that to do so, the Plaintiff shall file with the Court:

WILLIAM J. CRAWFORD,
Circuit Court Clerk
Wayne County, Michigan

At true copy: _____
Jno. J. ENRIGHT, Register.

Solicitors for Complainant

SOLITORS FOR MICHIGAN. The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. In attachment to the writ of Habeas Corpus, the Plaintiff, Complainant, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1988, of a writ of Habeas Corpus, the Plaintiff, Complainant, Defendant, the County of Wayne, at the suit of Frederick J. Scheller, the named plaintiff, against the County of Wayne, the named defendant, and the effects of George Scheller, the defendant, the County of Wayne, Michigan, for the sum of one hundred dollars (\$507 19-100), which said writ was returnable on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1988.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—A default has been made in the condition of certain mortgage bearing date the 17th day of March 1896, by Joseph Perrien, late of Detroit, Michigan, her husband, of Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan, to Joseph Perrien, of the same place, as mortgagee, in and to certain premises situate at 3:30 o'clock p. m., in lib. 118 of mortgages page 67, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, containing therein a recital of facts hereafter, inclusive of insurance paid, and the sum of \$13,577 00-100, and no proceeds therefrom or in equity having been instituted to redeem said premises, and no proceedings being hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, I will sell at public auction, to wit:

FRIDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF APRIL A. D. 1896, eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House of the City of Detroit, Michigan, all that certain lot or lots situated in the City of Detroit, Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: The building whereof the premises are the result of the mortgage hereinbefore mentioned and also the premises and all those certain places or parcels of land adjacent thereto, more particularly

described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 84

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PUT pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Wayne in Chancery, by Maggie Forness, defendant, on the eighth day of January. It is said that the defendant, Maggie Forness, is not a resident of this State but resides at Philadelphia, Pa., and the solicitors for complainant, it is ordered, that the defendant, Maggie Forness, be summoned to appear in the said court on the eighth day of February next, in answer to this order, and in case of her appearance to show cause why she should not be decreed to pay the amount claimed to be due, and a copy thereof to be sent to the solicitors for complainant within ten days of the date of this order; that in default thereof she be taken as confessed by said defendant. And it is further ordered, that a notice of this order be published in the Standard of the county of Wayne, and that such publication be continued for two weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy

her appearance.

HARKER & BURTON, WILLIAM JENNISON
Solicitors for Claimant. Circuit and
A true copy:
Wm. J. ENRIGHT,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Wayne County.

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 Fish of America.
 Government in the United States. Young carp
 and 10 lb. Carps are raised, delicious to eat
 and 10 to 100 pounds in 30 months, 40,000
 lb. When full grown they weigh 45 to 60 lb.
 and 8 to 10 pounds in 30 months, 40,000
 lb. Persons wishing a supply for spring
 fishing in the United States or Canada, East
 or West, are persons desired. Mention this paper
 to Car. Fisheries, Little Falls, New Jersey.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Great
 Seal for the County of Wayne. In Attachment
 Maides Diedrich and Frank Schulte vs. S.

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due to the date hereon, the sum of fifty-five dollars and no cents, to be paid by the defendant at law or in equity, having been instituted to secure the same or any part thereof. Notwithstanding the above, the defendant is not to make any sale in said mortgage contained. I will not be bound by the terms of the mortgage.

TUESDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1888, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House of the City of Detroit, Mich., that being the building in which the Court for the County of Wayne is held, the undersigned, Josephine Schulte, Clerk of the said Court, did certify as follows: That all those certain places and parcels of land, situate in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan and described in the mortgage of the said Josephine Schulte, numbered thirty-six and thirty-seven, and the said mortgage, numbered 155 of Schulte's subdivision of Lots 35, 36 and 37 of the Western section of the Lake Front of the City of Detroit, Michigan, were sold to the said defendant, at the date hereon, at the interest accruing, and the costs and expenses of the said sale.

Dated Detroit, this 15th day of January, 1888.

JOSEPHINE SCHULTE,
ATTILIAH LOOK, As-Scribe of Mortgages.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

CERTIFICATE.—That the above is a true and correct copy of the proceedings of the Court pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, Michigan, between the said Josephine Schulte, Plaintiff, and Maggie Purcell, Defendant, on the eighth day of January, 1888. It is attested by me, Clerk of the said Court, at Detroit, Michigan, this 15th day of January, 1888.

JOSEPHINE SCHULTE,
Clerk of the Court.

ured heretofore, solicitors for complainants, is ordered
 that said bill be returned to the undersigned, to be
 returned herein within four months from the date
 of this order, and in case of their appearance to
 the court, he can pay their answer to the bill of
 complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be
 sent to the solicitors for complainants, within
 six days after service on him of a copy of said bill
 and notice of this order: that in default thereof
 he can pay the answer to the bill of complaint
 thereto ordered to be filed within twenty days after
 the date hereof, and in case of his failure to do
 so, the bill of complaint to be published in the **MICHIGAN**
 newspaper printed, published and circulated
 in the State of Michigan, at the rate of one dollar
 thereon therein at least once in each week for
 six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of
 the bill of complaint to be published in the same
 at least twenty days before the time process
 for his appearance.

WILLIAM JENKINSON
 Clerk said Court.

MARKER & BUTTON, Solicitants,
 A true copy.
 of the Circuit Court for Wayne County.

REPLY TO THE
 Sample in Case Contain
 Postal Card. Mention this paper.
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 18 Chambers St., New York,
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 Fish of America.
 Government in the United States. Young carp
 and 5 to 10 pounds in 30 months. 40,000
 When full grown they weigh 45 to 50 po
 and 5 to 10 pounds in 30 months. 40,000
 persons wishing a mention for spring
 of the United States or Canada. For
 persons desired. Apply This pa
 by Carp Fisheries, Little Falls, New Jersey.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Great
 for the County of Wayne. In Attachment
 Maides Diedrich and Frank Schulte vs. S

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due to the date hereon, the sum of fifty-five dollars and no cents, to be paid by the defendant at law or in equity, having been instituted to secure the same or any part thereof. Notwithstanding the above, the defendant is not to make any sale in said mortgage contained. I will not be bound by the terms of the mortgage.

TUESDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1888, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House of the City of Detroit, Mich., that being the building in which the Court for the County of Wayne is held, the undersigned, Josephine Schulte, Clerk of the said Court, did certify as follows: That all those certain places and parcels of land, situate in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan and described in the mortgage of the said Josephine Schulte, numbered thirty-six and thirty-seven, and the said mortgage, numbered 155 of Schulte's subdivision of Lots 35, 36 and 37 of the Western section of the Lake Front of the City of Detroit, Michigan, were sold to the said defendant, at the date hereon, at the interest accruing, and the costs and expenses of the said sale.

Dated Detroit, this 15th day of January, 1888.

JOSEPHINE SCHULTE,
ATTILIAH LOOK, As-Scribe of Mortgages.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

CERTIFICATE.—That the above is a true and correct copy of the proceedings of the Court pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, Michigan, between the said Josephine Schulte, Plaintiff, and Maggie Purcell, Defendant, on the eighth day of January, 1888. It is attested by me, Clerk of the said Court, at Detroit, Michigan, this 15th day of January, 1888.

JOSEPHINE SCHULTE,
Clerk of the Court.

ured heretofore, solicitors for complainants, is ordered
 that said bill be returned to the undersigned, to be
 returned herein within four months from the date
 of this order, and in case of their appearance to
 the court, he can pay their answer to the bill of
 complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be
 sent to the solicitors for complainants, within
 six days after service on him of a copy of said bill
 and notice of this order: that in default thereof
 he can pay the answer to the bill of complaint
 thereto ordered to be filed within twenty days after
 the date hereof, and in case of his failure to do
 so, the bill of complaint to be published in the **MICHIGAN**
 newspaper printed, published and circulated
 in the State of Michigan, at the rate of one dollar
 thereon therein at least once in each week for
 six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of
 the bill of complaint to be published in the same
 at least twenty days before the time process
 for his appearance.

WILLIAM JENKINSON
 Clerk said Court.

MARKER & BUTTON, Solicitants,
 A true copy.
 Given under the Great Seal of the Circuit Court for Wayne County,
 this 10th day of January, 1887.

REPLY TO THE
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 Send your ad-
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 SEEDS FOR
WATER WARR
 Fish of America.
 Government in the United States. Young carp
 and 5 to 10 pounds in 30 months. 40,000
 When full grown they weigh 45 to 50 po
 and 5 to 10 pounds in 30 months. 40,000
 persons wishing a mention for spring
 of the United States or Canada. For
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 by Carp Fisheries, Little Falls, New Jersey.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Great
 for the County of Wayne. In Attachment
 Maides Diedrich and Frank Schulte vs. S

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due to the date hereon, the sum of fifty-five dollars and no cents, to be paid by the defendant at law or in equity, having been instituted to secure the same or any part thereof. Notwithstanding the above, the defendant is not to make any sale in said mortgage contained. I will not be bound by the terms of the mortgage.

TUESDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1888, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House of the City of Detroit, Mich., that being the building in which the Court for the County of Wayne is held, the undersigned, Josephine Schulte, Clerk of the said Court, did certify as follows: That all those certain places and parcels of land, situate in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan and described in the mortgage of the said Josephine Schulte, numbered thirty-six and thirty-seven, and the said mortgage, numbered 155 of Schulte's subdivision of Lots 35, 36 and 37 of the Western section of the Lake Front of the City of Detroit, Michigan, were sold to the said defendant, at the date hereon, at the interest accruing, and the costs and expenses of the said sale.

Dated Detroit, this 15th day of January, 1888.

JOSEPHINE SCHULTE,
ATTILIAH LOOK, As-Scribe of Mortgages.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

CERTIFICATE.—That the above is a true and correct copy of the proceedings in the said cause, as the same are entered on the minutes of the Court, and that the said proceedings were conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, in that behalf relating.

JOSEPHINE SCHULTE,
Clerk of the Court.

ured here within four months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance he can pay his answer to the complaint. No bill of costs is to be filed, and a copy thereof to be sent to the solicitors for each party five days after service on him of a copy of said bill. Notice of this order: that in default thereof the cause shall be confessed by the defendant, and further ordered that within twenty days after the date hereof the defendant shall cause to be published in the **MICHIGAN FREE PRESS** newspaper printed, published and circulated in the city of Detroit, Michigan, a notice to appear therein at least once in each week for four weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of the same to be published in any other newspaper at least twice within twenty days before the time prescribed for his appearance.

WILLIAM JENKINSON
 Clerk of said Court.

MARKER & BUTTON, Plaintiff.
 A true copy.
 Attest: JOHN H. HIGHT, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Wayne County.

REPLY TO THE SAMPLE IN CASE POSTAL CARD. MENTION THIS PAPER. SEND YOUR ADDRESS.

LONDON NEEDLE CO., 3 Third Ave., N.Y.

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158 Chambers St., New York,
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CATALOGUES MAILED UPON APPLICATION.

QUARTERS FOR
WHEAT
Good-Fish of America.

Establishment in the United States. Young carp
sent April 1st. City are easy to raise, delicious to eat
in winter. Persons wishing a supply for spring
to all parts of the United States or Canada. Get on
in best and early information desired. Mention this pa-
per. Pacific Valley Carp Fisheries, Little Falls, New Jersey.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Great
West for the County of Wayne. In Atcham-
Maidus Dietrich and Frank Schulte vs. The

and was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, at the suit of Mathias against the lands and tenements, goods and chattels of the defendant above named for the sum of hundred, forty-seven dollars, and 47-100ths of a dollar, which said judgment was made on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1888.

Dated this 15th day of February, A. D. 1906.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. In Chancery.—In a certain pending cause between John A. Reid, Plaintiff, and John A. Reid, Defendant, this 12th day of March, 1906, the following stipulation was entered by affidavit that the defendant, John A. Reid, is not a resident of Michigan, but that he is a resident of Ohio, where he has moved since the date that said defendant appeared and answered before the court from the date of his confession, and that it is deemed satisfactory to the court, and that it is so ordered that the bill be taken as confessed.

WITNESSES:
_____, Clerk of the Court.
_____, Notary Public for the State of Michigan.
_____, Attorney for Plaintiff.
_____, Attorney for Defendant.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Great Seal of the County of Wayne, in attachment
Frederick T. Sibley, Plaintiff, vs. George

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Burton, solicitors for complainant, it is ordered that said writ shall be returnable at the office of the undersigned within four months from the date of this order, and in case of her appearance she can give her answer to complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be sent to the undersigned, and that she shall appear on five days after service on her of a copy of said bill, notice of this order: that in default thereof the writ shall be taken as confessed by her, and is further ordered that within twenty days after date hereof the undersigned shall cause to be published in the **MICHIGAN FREE PRESS** a newspaper printed, published and circulated in the city of Detroit, a notice in substance as continued therein at least once in each week for four weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of said notice to be published in the Michigan Free Press at least twenty days before the time prescribed for her appearance.

WILLIAM JENKINSON
PARKER & BURTON, Circuit Judge.

A true copy:
JAMES H. CRICHTON,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Wayne County.

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